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Vergil is *Mantuanus vates* (15.9.1), *poeta praeclarus* (19.9.7), and *eminentissimus vates* (31.4.6).

Other poetical phrases may be considered not as recollections, but as permeations in the current speech, e. g. 19.6.1 *adspiravit*. . . *fortuna* (Aen.2.385); 19.12.2 *obstinatum fixumque* (Aen.4.15); 24.2.21 *demissus per funem* (Aen. 2.252). Little pieces from Horace are more numerous: e. g. 16.7.8 *ex omni latere*. . . *perfectum*, 27.7.2 *omni ex parte perfectus* (Carm.2.16.27 *nihil est ab omni parte beatum*), 27.8.10 *iusti tenacem et recti* (Carm.3.3.1 *iustum et tenacem propositi*), 29.5.46 *orbis terrarum domini* (Carm. 1.1.6), 23.6.78, etc., *immane quantum* (Carm.1.27.6). A variation of this appears in 16.12.61, etc., *immensum quantum ab eo differens*. The spirit of the famous dictum of Terence (Heauton 77), *humani nil a me alienum puto*, is expressed in 27.6.12 *nihil alienum putare*, *quod ad Romani imperii pertinet salutem*. The words of Plautus (Most. 524), *pax mihi cum mortuis*, are utilized in 18.7.7 *quasi fundata cum mortuis pace nihil formidans*. Ammianus acknowledges, indefinitely, the source of his words, in 15.13.3, *abiectione ignavus et, ut ait comicus, arte despecta furto rapiens propalam*.

A score and a half of quotations from Cicero bespeak the advocate-author, rather than the historian. There are also unacknowledged reminiscences, e. g. *quo usque* in the rhetorical question (18.6.23) and *quicquid increpisset* (14.5.2), which need no tag. Instead of *auctoritatem*, its definition (Cato Maior 61) is given in 27.7.2 *velut apicem senectutis honoratae praetendens*. Caesar is not mentioned, though we may assume that Ammianus noticed some things because he had read of them in Caesar. Thus, e. g. in 19.7.4 he notes that no weapon falls in vain (compare B.G. 3.25.1); in 31.12.13 he marks the delay of the barbarians that their cavalry might return (B.G.4.11.4). With the action of Procopius in 26.6.12, *aleam periculorum omnium iecit*, compare Suetonius, Iulius 32. Compare *tamquam scopulos cavebat abruptos* (22.10.2) and the words of Caesar, *Habe semper in memoria atque in pectore, ut tamquam scopulum sic fugias inauditum atque insolens verbum* (Aulus Gellius, Noctes Atticae 1.10.4). Notice also 30.8.2 *omnia nimia velut praerupti scopuli sunt devitanda*. Sallust is mentioned (15.12.6), and in 17.1.7, *ut enim rebus amat fieri dubiis et turbatis*, our author had in mind Sallust's *quae ira fieri amat* (Jug.34.1; compare Quintilian 9.3.17).

The division, in 14.6.3 ff., of the life of Rome into ages corresponding to man's, differs from that in Florus, Praef. 4-8, though the lengths given for the first age, *fere trecentis, prope quadringentos*, may be merely scribal variations from the number in Livy. However this may be, Livy is utilized both in the large and in the small. In 17.5.14 are assigned to Julian the words, in *proeliis quibusdam raro rem titubasse Romanam*, in *summa vero bellorum numquam ad deteriora prolapsam*, an expansion and variation of Livy 9.18.9, *etsi nullo bello, multis tamen proeliis victus sit*. In 25.9.5, people are driven from a city as from Alba (Livy 1.29). Some of Livy's phraseology is taken over bodily: *silentium triste* occurs in 26.6.18. In 25.8.1-2,

men are drowned as they were at the battle of Lake Trasimene (Livy 22.7), or float, as men floated on the Rhone (Livy 21.28). In 24.1.11 there is a storm such as struck Hannibal when he was crossing the Alps (21.58). The comparison in 29.5.32, *ut antiquus ille Cunctator*, and the comment in 16.2.11 *erat providus et cunctator, quod praecipuum bonum in magnis ductoribus opem ferre solet exercitibus et salutem*, shows that Ammianus was acquainted with Livy 22.39.20 ff. *Nandi* (16.12.55) Ammianus uses with an eye to *nando* (Livy 22.6.6). So we may compare *neutrubi proelio inclinato* (19.2.13) and Livy 1.25.4 *neutro inclinata spe*. *Territis ut omine diro* (21.2.2) is like *territis duplici prodigio* (Livy 21.3.14). So *miles ea mora tantum modo tenebatur* (25.6.15) is like *ut ea causa*. . . *tenuerit* (Livy 22.45.4). The thought in Seneca's fine comparison (Dial.11.9.7), *nullus portus nisi mortis est*, is reproduced in 31.5.14: *ad speciosam pro re publica mortem tamquam ad portum aliquem tranquillum properabant et placidum*. There is said to be no evidence of the use of the *Dialogus de Oratoribus*, yet *dum licentem amentiam libertatem existimarent* (17.13.23) looks like *licentiae*, *quam stulti libertatem vocant* (Dial.40.9). Ammianus freely adapts the words of Tacitus. Compare e. g. 16.12.59, *vultum ne agnosceretur operiens*, said of the barbarian chieftain, with the account of Arminius, Ann. 2.17.15, *oblitus faciem suo cruore, ne nosceretur*.

There are about a score of references to Alexander the Great, to whose acts those of Julian are frequently described as parallel. Still the resemblances in phraseology to Curtius may be assigned to the use of common Greek sources. However, in the record of one of the experiences of Julian with the soothsayers (25.3.7), nothing is said about a somewhat similar experience of Alexander at Gaza (Curtius 4.6.12 ff.).

(To be concluded)

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY  
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

R. B. STEELE

## THE CLASSICAL LEAGUE OF LEHIGH VALLEY

Last spring, at Lehigh University, The Classical League of Lehigh Valley was formed. The programme included an address of welcome, by the Acting-President of Lehigh University, Dr. Natt M. Emery, and four papers, as follows: A Plea for the Classics, by Professor George T. Ettinger, of Muhlenberg College, The Great Literary Revival in the Second Century A.D., by Professor Charles J. Goodwin, of Lehigh University, Christian Spirit in Horace, by Professor Horace W. Wright, of Lehigh University, and The Classics as Humanities, by Professor John R. Crawford, of Lafayette College. Professor Goodwin dwelt especially upon the Moral Essays of Plutarch, and the immortal contributions to the highest and finest thought of the world made by the two great Stoic philosophers of the second century, Marcus Aurelius, occupant of the throne, and Epictetus, the slave.

The following officers were elected: President, Professor Goodwin; Vice-President, Professor Crawford; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Mary Hess, High School, Bethlehem; Chairman of the Executive Committee, Professor Wright.

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY

HORACE W. WRIGHT